

# Kentucky



# Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY SIXTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 30.]

AN ACT making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for the preservation, repairs, construction, and incidental and contingent expense of certain fortifications in the year eighteen hundred and forty, viz:

For repairs of Fort Niagara, twenty seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For rebuilding and repairing the old fort at Oswego, twenty thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Preble, three thousand two hundred dollars;

For repairs of Fort Scammel, three thousand four hundred dollars;

For repairs of Fort McClary, seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For repairs of Fort Constitution, three thousand six hundred and seventy-one dollars;

For repairs of Fort Independence and sea wall of Castle Island, one hundred thousand dollars;

For Fort Warren, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Lafayette, five thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Columbus, one thousand six hundred and sixty-two dollars;

For repairs of Castle Williams, five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars;

For repairs of south battery, Governor's island, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs of Fort Monroe, fifty thousand dollars;

For rebuilding bridge over Mill creek, near Fort Monroe, five thousand dollars;

For repairs of road from Fort Monroe to said bridge, one thousand dollars;

For purchases of land in the vicinity of Fort Monroe, one thousand dollars;

For Fort Calhoun, fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Caswell, six thousand dollars;

For Fort Sumter, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Moultrie, ten thousand dollars;

For Fort Pulaski, forty-four thousand dollars;

For Fort Foster's bank, Florida, fourteen thousand dollars;

For Fort Pickens, eight thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Barrancas, fifteen thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Morgan, ten thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Pike, five thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Wood, three thousand five hundred and eighty dollars;

For repairs of the battery Bienville, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs of Tower Dupre, four hundred dollars;

For repairs of Fort Jackson, twenty thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort St. Philip, three thousand three hundred dollars;

For Fort Livingston, Grande Terre, Louisiana, fifteen thousand dollars;

For contingencies of fortifications, ten thousand dollars;

For incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifications, fifty thousand dollars; *Provided*, however, that in case of a disappointment in the receipts of revenue from customs, or lands, or other sources, or of a failure to collect the debts due from the late deposit banks, or from the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, so that the means of the Treasury shall not be sufficient to meet the ordinary calls for the service of the year, according to the appropriations made by Congress, and also the expense authorized by this act, the President of the United States shall be, and hereby is, authorized, upon ascertainment, at any time, of these facts, from the Secretary of the Treasury, to direct the postponement until after the close of the next session of Congress, or until Congress shall otherwise direct, of the whole, or such portion of the appropriations made by this act as the state of the Treasury shall seem to him to require; any order for postponement to be made alike applicable to each item of appropriation, so far as the state of facts, at the time it is made, and a due regard to the public interests, will permit; and all contracts entered into in pursuance of these appropriations to be made subject to the conditions of this proviso.

R. M. T. HUNTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RH. M. JOHNSON,  
Vice President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, July 20th, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 5.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for the exchange of books and public documents for foreign publications.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the librarian, under

the supervision of the Committee on the Library, be authorized to exchange such duplicates as may be in the library for other books or works.

Second, That he be authorized, in the same way, to exchange documents.

Third, That hereafter, fifty additional copies of the documents, printed by order of either House, be printed and bound for the purpose of exchange in foreign countries.

APPROVED, July 20th, 1840.

REMARKS OF MR. LINCOLN, OF MASSACHUSETTS,

[Copied from the National Intelligencer.]

In the House of Representatives, April 16, 1840.—In reply to Mr. Ogle, upon the proposition of the latter to strike out of the General Appropriation Bill a small item for alterations and repairs of the President's House, &c.

When Mr. LINCOLN obtained the floor, it was late in the evening, and, perceiving that he was fatigued by the long sitting, it was proposed to adjourn the debate to the following day, but Mr. L. preferred saying at once what he had to say. He began by replying to some remarks of Mr. Ogle incidental to the main debate, taking occasion, in the course of his reply, to state certain particulars in which his remarks on a former day had been misstated, probably because misunderstood, by the Reporter for the *Globe* newspaper. After disposing of this preliminary matter, Mr. L. proceeded to the main subject before the Committee of the Whole, upon which he spoke as follows:

The member from Pennsylvania, (said Mr. Lincoln,) has insisted that the tendency of my remarks was to justify the purchase of extravagant articles of furniture for the President's house. I repeat that I attempted no such justification, for I had neither seen many of the exceptional articles nor enquired into their price. The argument, so far as it went, was against that false standard of economy which measures the value of a thing by its cost, and decides upon its fitness with no reference whatever to the place or occasion for its use. The selection of furniture for such an establishment is a matter of taste, about which minds may well differ; and I said that while some would consider as most appropriate the rich and showy, others would prefer the plain and simple in fashion; but that, for a mansion so spacious and so magnificent as that which the nation had provided for the residence of the Chief Magistrate, the furniture, so far as I had seen, was neither too good nor too abundant. I am not aware that I alone among the Whigs, although I may not indeed be so happy as to meet the upruling voice of all. But does such a difference imply dereliction of principle anywhere? The member suggests that my manner of life and habits of thinking may have given me a taste for articles of extravagance. What does he know of my habits of life? Sir, I can tell him they have been as honorable, laborious, and as plainly republican, at least, as his own. Be it from necessity or choice, I am in no wise ignorant of those duties and offices which become the humblest station. I have been taught to toil as faithfully, and to direct my thoughts as uprightly, as the least proud one here. One lesson more have I learned, that, in reference to the conduct of others, the tongue is an unruly organ, which an evil spirit may indulge, but which candor and a love of truth should at all times restrain.

Mr. Chairman, it can only be necessary to review the remarks of the member to show the absurdity of their intended application. While he condemns the extravagance of the furniture, he is silent in respect to the appropriations through which it was procured. *These appropriations are the grants of legislation by the Representatives of the people.* Who was the work of constructing the costly mansion, and to what end was it reared? More than forty years have now elapsed since the building was erected, at the charge of more than half a million of dollars to the nation, and from that time to the present it has been occupied in the manner in which it is now used. Congress, through all this intervening period, have voted the sums for furnishing the house, as they had previously done for its construction, if it were intended that the occupant should himself provide the furniture, wherefore these grants? They commenced before the house was first taken possession of by the elder Adams, and the occasions for further supplies have since been voluntarily anticipated upon every succession to the Presidency. Besides, the spacious halls and lofty ceilings of such a mansion require much which would be suited to no other residence. The reasonableness of compelling a President elect to an outlay exceeding his annual salary in the purchase of furniture for a house, the occupancy of which he has not the election to refuse, and the tenancy of which, at the expiration of every four years, is at the disposal of the popular voice, with the certainty of the sacrifice upon the cost of the property in the attempt to dispose of it for any other place of use, cannot gravely be contended for. The credit of the country itself would suffer by such an arrangement; for either the officer, by the absorption of his salary in the purchase of suitable and sufficient furniture for the house, would be deprived of the appointed means for his proper support in the office, or, by the neglect of such provision, would exhibit to the world, in his public station, the discreditable contrast of magnificent apartments meanly destitute or scantily furnished with whatever was appropriate to their occupation. It is a great mistake to suppose that these accommodations are for the personal relief, or to the private advantage of the President. He is made by them, and by the amplitude of his salary, emphatically the host of the nation. His guests are the guests of the people. The Executive mansion is the place of their reception. This house of the people is the fitting position in which, in the person of their Chief Magistrate, they receive from the representatives of other people the homage due to the sovereignty of this great Republic. Here ambassadors and ministers, the accredited messengers from the profound and most powerful, the enlightened and most refined of the kingdoms of the earth, are received and entertained in the name of the hospitality of the nation! And here, too, the courtesies of official station are exchanged between the high functionaries of the Government, and extended to all classes of the citizens. The house, it is well known, is open to all, and is daily visited by many. Is it too much, then, that the place and its appurtenances are beyond the requirements of private station? I venture the assertion, that so far as the personal interest of the President is concerned, (I speak not of the present incumbent, but of who ever has been or may be in the office,) it would be preferable, far preferable, to him, to occupy, at his own cost, a smaller and more humble dwelling, than to submit to the inconveniences and heavy exactions which his required residence in the Executive mansion necessarily imposes. Sure I am that, in a pecuniary point of view, it would be much better for any incumbent in the office to receive ten thousand dollars, and furnish his own habitation, than with twenty-five thousand to maintain the style of living and public hospitality which every President in succession has deemed but in conformity with the design, as well as the liberality of present provisions.

But the member complains of it as a monstrous abuse, that the President of the United States, in addition to his salary, and the use of a furnished house, should have the grounds about the latter kept in order at the public expense. He says the President ought to furnish his own house, and employ his own gardener, as his salary is amply sufficient. I have only to add to what I have before said on this subject, that such has not been the judgment or the pleasure of the people. For forty years, their Representatives, sitting in these halls, without division in sentiment or vote, have provided the house, supplied the furniture, directed the enclosure and improvement of the grounds, and required their occupation by the Chief Magistrate. The salary may be sufficient for the office. On this point I take no issue with the member. So may the per diem of eight dollars be ample compensation for a Representative in Congress. But does the scrupulous member receive nothing more? I demand of him to say if eight dollars a day is not abundant recompense for the value of his labor here; and yet, does he keep his hands clean from all the perquisites of place? Has he no Government stationery in his room? no Congressional penknife of costly extravagance at this very moment in his pocket? Has he never ordered to his lodgings the beautiful "embossed and lace-edged note paper," an! "fancy sealing wax," for the use of any of his family, or received to his own use a distributive share of the "spoils," in costly editions of books printed at the expense of the Treasury? Sir, let me not be misunderstood. I do not condemn him in this, for the legislation of the House allows it. But I say he receives these things by a more questionable authority than does the President of the United States the accommodations which are the burden of his complaint. When, therefore, the member goes to his constituents and to mind the objections that the Chief Magistrate of the nation is (in his most courteous language) robbing and cheating the people in receiving, under an appropriation of Congress, the use of a furnished house and the care of a garden, in addition to his salary, let him, at the same time, honestly admit, that to his own pay he adds, at the public charge, perquisites of considerable value, and which a colleague of his, [Mr. Petrin] on another occasion, pronounced, although I think by gross exaggeration, equal in amount to the per diem. Sir, the President is not to be justified in the use of his furnished lodgings than the member in the enjoyment of his perquisites; for the latter may be refused, while the former, consistently with the existing arrangements of the Government, cannot be declined. I regret, Mr. Chairman, that it is necessary for me to pursue this ungrateful subject further. I fear, in doing it, I shall exhaust the patience of my committee. But the member cavils with me for sustaining the appropriation for the salary of the gardener at the President's Square. In my remarks, on a former day, to which he excepts, I said that this had been a usual appropriation for many years, and that I saw no new reason at this time, for its discontinuance. I have now in my hand a certificate from the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, showing that the gardener, the very same individual, with the same character of service, and at the same rate of compensation, has been in the employ of the Government for the continuous period of fifteen years, having been first engaged in 1825. I will read the certificate here, as notice that I shall offer it on the trial of the issue between the member and myself on these points.

Mr. Chairman, it can only be necessary to review the remarks of the member to show the absurdity of their intended application. While he condemns the extravagance of the furniture, he is silent in respect to the appropriations through which it was procured. *These appropriations are the grants of legislation by the Representatives of the people.* Who was the work of constructing the costly mansion, and to what end was it reared? More than forty years have now elapsed since the building was erected, at the charge of more than half a million of dollars to the nation, and from that time to the present it has been occupied in the manner in which it is now used. Congress, through all this intervening period, have voted the sums for furnishing the house, as they had previously done for its construction, if it were intended that the occupant should himself provide the furniture, wherefore these grants? They commenced before the house was first taken possession of by the elder Adams, and the occasions for further supplies have since been voluntarily anticipated upon every succession to the Presidency. Besides, the spacious halls and lofty ceilings of such a mansion require much which would be suited to no other residence. The reasonableness of compelling a President elect to an outlay exceeding his annual salary in the purchase of furniture for a house, the occupancy of which he has not the election to refuse, and the tenancy of which, at the expiration of every four years, is at the disposal of the popular voice, with the certainty of the sacrifice upon the cost of the property in the attempt to dispose of it for any other place of use, cannot gravely be contended for. The credit of the country itself would suffer by such an arrangement; for either the officer, by the absorption of his salary in the purchase of suitable and sufficient furniture for the house, would be deprived of the appointed means for his proper support in the office, or, by the neglect of such provision, would exhibit to the world, in his public station, the discreditable contrast of magnificent apartments meanly destitute or scantily furnished with whatever was appropriate to their occupation. It is a great mistake to suppose that these accommodations are for the personal relief, or to the private advantage of the President. He is made by them, and by the amplitude of his salary, emphatically the host of the nation. His guests are the guests of the people. The Executive mansion is the place of their reception. This house of the people is the fitting position in which, in the person of their Chief Magistrate, they receive from the representatives of other people the homage due to the sovereignty of this great Republic. Here ambassadors and ministers, the accredited messengers from the profound and most powerful, the enlightened and most refined of the kingdoms of the earth, are received and entertained in the name of the hospitality of the nation! And here, too, the courtesies of official station are exchanged between the high functionaries of the Government, and extended to all classes of the citizens. The house, it is well known, is open to all, and is daily visited by many. Is it too much, then, that the place and its appurtenances are beyond the requirements of private station? I venture the assertion, that so far as the personal interest of the President is concerned, (I speak not of the present incumbent, but of who ever has been or may be in the office,) it would be preferable, far preferable, to him, to occupy, at his own cost, a smaller and more humble dwelling, than to submit to the inconveniences and heavy exactions which his required residence in the Executive mansion necessarily imposes. The free citizens of a Republic are themselves sovereigns, and the measure of their right and the respect which their due are not to be looked for in the conventional etiquette of courts, nor are they the bane of princes. If the constituents of the member shall visit Washington, and desire an introduction to the Chief Magistrate, and he dare trust himself to accompany them to the White House, I venture to say he will be made sensible of the deficiency which the committee propose to supply; and whatever may be

his own views of subserviency to the customs of Europe, the indignant expression of reproof which he would hear from those to whom he should offer such an excuse for any want they might witness, would bring conviction to his mind that this was not the country of princes. What!

himself a Whig, and propose a conformity to the manners and customs of aristocratic power—

appling the fashions of a royal court? Himself professing to be a Republican, and condemn that which respect for a republican people demands?

Sir, I repeat, this is a poor concern to be made of the occasion of so much clamor. It hardly becomes the member, for such cause, to read homilies upon political consistency to others. The

dragons guardians of the public chest, when these spoilers robbed it of its treasure? Was no arm raised for its protection? Search the journals of either House of Congress, and neither voice no vote is found against one of those appropriations. If they deserve the character now attempted to be given them, how happens it that in forty years there has been no resistance to their passage? How happens it, indeed, that in the last Congress, of which this Pennsylvanian, of more than Spartan virtue, was a member, no opposition was offered to grants precisely similar to those contained in the present bill? They passed without objection then.

[Mr. Ogle. No; a member near me says he objected.]

Mr. LINCOLN. Who is the man? I heard of no dissident. If any had the virtue, at that time, to think it wrong, he had not the courage to make it known. Where is the recorded vote at a call even for a division upon the question—

Sir, the truth is, such grants were thought proper upon the original consideration of them, and subsequently they have been of course and usual. If the people will no longer approve them, Congress must refer back, by legislation, to their occasion; dispose of the "White House," send the furniture to auction; and leave the President to provide for himself his place of residence and means of accommodation. When this shall appear to be the judgment of the people, I shall be found among the last to withdraw their will.

There is another topic upon which the member has harped loud and long—the style and fashion of the articles which have been purchased under the appropriations. In my imperfectly reported remarks, to which the member so freely refers for a text to his folio annotations, with the reading of which, for hours, he has occupied the time of this committee, not a single article was particularly specified or justified by me.

Mr. Chairman, I am now at rest. It is not my intention to enter into any detail of the property of the particular appropriations which, from time to time, have been made for the accommodation of the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Much less would I attempt a vindication of the prodigal expenditures of the present Administration. They have been extravagant and wasteful enough, in all conscience, and furnish an exhaustless theme for the severest animadversion.

Mr. Chairman, I am now at rest. It is not my intention to enter into any detail of the property of the particular appropriations which, from time to time, have been made for the accommodation of the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

# THE GAZETTE

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
MARTIN VAN BUREN.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

**Districts. FOR ELECTORS.**  
1 JOHN L. MURRAY, of Calloway,  
2 CORNELIUS BURNETT, of Henderson,  
3 JOHNSON J. COCKERILLE, of Allen,  
4 ANDREW J. JAMES, of Pulaski,  
5 THOMAS P. MOORE, of Mercer,  
6 MARTIN HARDIN, late of Hardin,  
7 JOHN ROWAN, Jr., of Nelson,  
8 DAVID MERIWETHER, of Jefferson,  
9 DANIEL GARRARD, of Clay,  
10 MATTHEWS FLOURNOY, of Fayette,  
11 THOMAS MARSHALL, of Lewis,  
12 PETER LASHBROOK, of Mason,  
13 JOHN W. TIBBATS, of Campbell.  
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.  
NATHAN GAITHER, of Adair,  
THOS. M. HICKEY, of Fayette.

**A Mistake.**—We fell into an error last week in stating the vote in this State, and in calculating that the democratic vote was below that of 1836—we are now satisfied that it is much larger than it was, and that such is also the case with the whig vote. The total number polled this year will, it is believed, show an increase of more than 10,000 over the poll of 1836.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**—In nine counties in this State the whigs claim a gain of five members of the Legislature, while the democratic gain in the popular vote in the same counties is 574. It will be a curious result if a democratic Governor should be elected, and yet the whigs have a majority of the Legislature.

The Shelby News of the 14th says, the "Hon. W. J. Graves, in his address in this place on Monday last, announced his determination not to be a candidate for re-election to Congress." Mr. Graves had doubtless ascertained during his last canvass that the whigs would not again support him, and he has yielded to necessity to avoid the shame of a defeat.

## MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

On our first page we give Mr. Lincoln's Speech, as written out by himself and published in the National Intelligencer. Some inaccuracies in the speech reported by the Globe have been seized upon by the opposition, and occasion taken from thence to discredit the whole, but what can be raised against the present speech, written out by its author and published in the leading whig press of the Union. What, after reading it, must be the opinion of every impartial man of Ogle's claim to *veracity*, to say nothing of fair dealing. He was well aware that the greater portion of the furniture in the presidential mansion was purchased before Mr. Van Buren's election, yet he parades the whole before the public eye as proof of his great extravagance and wasteful expenditure. Ogle knew that the gilt knives and forks, spoons, plateau, &c. were purchased by Mr. Monroe—that the President found them in the White House—that they were public property, and that he had no right to put them out of the house—yet he has not hesitated to display them as a portion of Mr. Van Buren's extravagance. The *honorable* gentleman knew that the appropriations during the present administration for furnishing the President's house have not been beyond the usual amount, and even much less than during several other administrations—still he harps upon the charge of extravagance.

He has not only done all this, but he has had the meanness to parade in his speech bills for hemming towels, dishcloths, &c. and to insinuate that the President should pay for such things out of his salary, knowing that every article of furniture in the house was public property, and that the President must leave it all there at the expiration of his term of service.

This Mr. Ogle got into Congress as an anti-mason, and that our readers may have some idea of the character of the man, we will state, that he forged his brother's name to a tissue of slanders against the masons; sued the editor of a paper for a libel who had charged him with the fact; attempted, upon the trial, to prove his brother insane, and recovered FIFTY CENTS damages upon a trial of the case. He had thus rendered himself infamous before he got into Congress, and was there selected as a fit tool to do the dirty work of the whig party.

So contemptible does his speech appear, even in the eyes of the whigs, that many of the editors of that party have declined publishing it, and speak of Mr. Ogle in the style he deserves.

Mr. Lincoln gives the reason why the furnishing of the Presidential mansion is so expensive—it arises from its great extent, and the necessity of furnishing it in a corresponding style. He shows that it has always been thus furnished, and that if any one should be censured, it is not the President, but those who built the house, and appropriated the money to furnish it.

No candid man, after reading Mr. L.'s speech, can believe that the President is blamable—or, indeed, that censure can justly attach any where. The house and the

furniture are only such as are fitting for the residence of the Chief Magistrate—such as every President has had, and which, even the whigs would not change, if they had the power.

## LANCASTER CONVENTION.

We are indebted to the Pennsylvanian for the following account of the great Democratic Convention, held at Lancaster on the 5th inst. Some of the papers say the number was 40,000, but there can be no doubt that at least 25,000 were present, as it is the lowest estimate we have seen. The democracy of the "Key Stone" are fully aroused and ready for action—the enthusiasm of the party was never higher, and the majority for Van Buren and Johnson will not be less than 10,000 or 15,000.

The democracy of Pennsylvania assembled in Convention on Wednesday last at Lancaster, in numbers unparalleled in the political history of the State. A number estimated at not less than 25,000, from every quarter of the commonwealth, met together for the purpose of again manifesting their attachment to the cause of democracy, and proving that Pennsylvania, in the approaching contest, will not desert her ancient faith; but that as the leader in the Presidential contest, her sister states may

safely rely upon her unchangeable democracy. It is impossible to give an adequate description of the enthusiasm manifested by the vast assemblage.

At ten o'clock in the morning, a committee consisting of one from each county, of which Gen. John Davis, of Bucks, was chairman, assembled for the purpose of choosing officers for the Convention.

At 12 o'clock, a procession was formed, in Orange street, the right resting on Charlotte, and took up their line of march to Bethelstown, which had been selected as the place for the organization of the Convention. Never was there a more imposing display than that exhibited by the procession. Bands of music were disposed throughout the line, and banners, to the number of about 160, were borne by the different delegations. At every point along the line, the procession was met by the enthusiastic cheers of the citizens, and from almost every window, the youth and beauty of Lancaster bestowed their smiles, and welcomed by their waving handkerchiefs the immense concourse. The procession extended several miles in length, in platoons eight deep. Nothing at all approaching it in numbers has been seen in Pennsylvania, since the memorable visit of Lafayette.

On arriving at Bethelstown, at 3 o'clock, the chairman of the committee, Gen. Davis, announced that the Hon. James Buchanan, had been unanimously selected for President, and announced a Vice President and Secretary from each county. On taking his seat as President, Mr. Buchanan, in a brief and eloquent speech, returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The Hon. George Mifflin Dallas then addressed the Convention in a strain of eloquence which elicited enthusiastic applause. James M. Buchanan, Esq., of Baltimore, and Col. Page followed Mr. Dallas, and were listened to with most earnest attention, by the delighted audience.

The resolutions, prepared by a committee of one from each county, were offered by Col. James Madison Porter, of Northampton, and unanimously adopted. A committee consisting of one from each county was appointed to prepare an address to the people of Pennsylvania.

At 7 o'clock the Convention took a recess for one hour, and at 8 again assembled in the Market place in the city of Lancaster. The meeting was addressed at this place with great eloquence and ability, by the Hon. James Buchanan, Charles Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia county, Hon. George M. Keim, of Berks, Mr. Van Amringe of Allegheny, and Messrs. Frazer and Forney of Lancaster. Notwithstanding the members of the Convention had been in procession, or standing and participating in the proceedings, for the entire day, such was the spirit that animated them that it was 12 o'clock before the Convention adjourned.

The following extracts are from the Chicago Democrat of the 10th inst:

Up to the last mail, though the Whigs conceded to the Democracy a large majority in the Senate and popular vote, they claimed a sufficient majority in the House to give them a majority on joint ballot, and were boasting of their determination to elect a Whig U. S. Senator, and a Whig Judge for this Circuit, and also to turn out of office every person, however paltry it might be, who did not support the Canal, alias Whig ticket, at the recent election. But how suddenly are their hopes blasted! The last mail assures us that the House is ours also. Out of 67 members elected, we have 37, and the counties to be heard from cannot take a majority in the house from us. They stood last year 11. Democrats to 13 Whigs. And are expected to do better this year.

The election of only eight Democratic Senators is wanting to give the Democrats a majority. And the following elections are ascertained for a certainty.

Cook—John Pearson,  
MACOUPIN—John Harris,  
SHELBY—William Williamson,  
FULTON—David Markley,

similar complaints, that before she had taken the contents of that one bottle, she was completely restored, and has continued in perfect health ever since, and I attribute her restoration to the Sanative.

Yours, &c.  
LEONARD TAYLOR.

From the New Orleans Picayune July 27th.  
THE ELECTION—THE RESULT.

At last we have complete returns of our State election, and, although the returns are not all official, we think they will be found correct. We republish the result in the first and second congressional districts with the view of showing the position of parties in the State.

## CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.

	1840.	1838.
PARISHES.	White. Leonard.	White. Slidell.
Orleans,	1793 674	1852 1232
St Bernard,	72 211	137 147
Jefferson,	272 87	300 25
Plaquemine,	10 258	56 118
St Charles,	18 46	26 54
St John Baptist,	136 92	104 117
St James,	48 19	243 100
Ascension,	237 186	104 194
Assumption,	428 182	126 284
Lafourche Intr.	280 22	191 115
Terre Bonne,	145 7	214 56
	3799 1764	3361 2442
White's majority	2035.	

## SECOND DISTRICT.

	Dawson (L.)	Morgan (W.)
St Tammany,	116	186
Livingston,	141	130
St Helena,	227	164
Washington,	136	148
East Baton Rouge,	279	408
West Baton Rouge,	73	165
East Feliciana,	406	337
West Feliciana,	281	180
Iberia,	168	185
Point Coupee,	106	117
	1933	1920
Dawson's majority	13.	

## THIRD DISTRICT.

	Moore (W.)	Winn (L.)
St Landry & Calcasieu	535	330
St Mary,	314	86
St Martin,	361	69
Rapides,	355	398
Lafayette,	288	301
Avoyelles,	155	276
Catahoula,	000	108 maj.
Carroll,	54	122
Concordia,	212	75
Madison,	113	117
Ouachita,	196	145
Union,	000	101 "
Natchitoches,	289	483
Caldwell,	35	111
Caddo,	000	8 "
Claiborne,	000	143
	2907	2874
Moore's majority	33.	

The New Orleans Sun of the same date says:

We hope our friends at a distance will not suffer themselves to be deceived by the Federal papers in this city, into a belief that the Federalists will carry this city by the same majority in November as they did in July. The Federalists here know themselves that such a result is altogether impossible. The causes which operated against the party in July will not exist in November. The people will not be called upon to decide between Federalists and shufflers, but the great question of a National Bank or the Constitutional Treasury, will be laid before them for their choice; how that choice will be made it is an easy matter to decide.

Our party was beaten in July, because the candidates we selected refused to come out in favor of the extension of the right of suffrage, and amendments of the Constitution; had they come out boldly for these fundamental questions not even the power of our sixteen united banks could have carried the city by more than one hundred votes.

We can assure our Democratic friends in other States that by the November election, we shall be well organized in the city, and that we shall at least give a vote equal to the Federalists; this, of course, as the Democratic strength is great in the country, will make the State safe for Van Buren.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

## ILLINOIS.

The St. Louis Argus of the 11th instant says: A friend just from Illinois tells us that the returns received are sufficient to indicate that the Democratic majority in the State will rise to near 6,000!! Huzza for Illinois!!!

We have a handbill from Illinois which states that there will be a Democratic majority of about 24 on joint ballot in the Legislature, and that the majority for Van Buren and Johnson will exceed FIVE THOUSAND.

The following extracts are from the Chicago Democrat of the 10th inst:

Up to the last mail, though the Whigs conceded to the Democracy a large majority in the Senate and popular vote, they claimed a sufficient majority in the House to give them a majority on joint ballot, and were boasting of their determination to elect a Whig U. S. Senator, and a Whig Judge for this Circuit, and also to turn out of office every person, however paltry it might be, who did not support the Canal, alias Whig ticket, at the recent election. But how suddenly are their hopes blasted! The last mail assures us that the House is ours also. Out of 67 members elected, we have 37, and the counties to be heard from cannot take a majority in the house from us. They stood last year 11. Democrats to 13 Whigs. And are expected to do better this year.

The election of only eight Democratic Senators is wanting to give the Democrats a majority. And the following elections are ascertained for a certainty.

Cook—John Pearson,

MACLEAN—John Moore,  
MADISON, ST. CLAIR and MONROE—Jas.

A. James,

ST. CLAIR—Adam W. Snyder,

ADAMS—James H. Ralston,

GREEN—John Allen,

FAYETTE and EFFINGHAM—Aikens Evans.

ous wounds you received from the fire of the ambushed foe.

Standing now within sight of the very ground, upon yonder bank of the Scioto, where you once languished from the wounds you received in the last great contest for freedom—in that almost fatal hour when the angel of death, with threatenings in his quiver, hovered around your head, but when, for some great end, you were left to rise to the first honors of your grateful country, to unite the qualities of the statesman with the prowess of the soldier—we can truly, sir, offer you the salutations due to your exalted worth—that ardent, that warm-hearted welcome, to which all around us must respond—a welcome to the homes and the firesides of those you defended—to the friendly congratulations of those who know how to appreciate your services, and how to honor one of their country's greatest deliverers, and most deserving benefactors.

To which Colonel Johnson thus happily responded:

For this kind reception, this generous expression of the confidence and favor of the people in this delightful region, I feel indeed truly grateful. I am quite happy, sir, thus to meet my friends on this occasion, to take those by the hand with whom I have so long stood connected in the kindest friendships, and the most close and enduring associations. I am no stranger to this ground—I was on this soil before a single house or hamlet adorned your beautiful city. You know full well, sir, upon what errand I was then employed, in what service I was engaged. It was at an hour when deep disaster prevailed throughout the land—when the desolations of war were preying with unspared hand upon the defenceless frontiers of Ohio. It was when the wild savage of the wilderness had come from his ambush to burn your towns and butcher your people. I done no more then, sir, than my duty demanded in coming to the rescue, and doing what my feeble arm would allow me to do in defense of such a people. They were at the mercy of the Government for protection. I was then a member of Congress, and having voted for the war, and been among the most zealous and ardent in urging an immediate redress of the insults and injuries to which we had too long submitted, felt that duty called me to my country's standard. I could not stand indifferent to the dangers and hazards to which so many of our innocent countrymen were then exposed. I lived then, as I do now, nearly upon the borders of your own State, on the other side of the Ohio, and within the sound of your cries for help. The sufferings and dangers of Ohio were felt to be those of my own native Kentucky—and if I ever, in any manner, or by any hardships or trials, have been the instrument, in the hands of a kind Providence, in protecting and defending any of my old, ancient friends in this now great and flourishing state of the West—if any of my then companions in arms are now present, or the sons or descendants of those dear associates of my early trials are here this day, to them, one and all, I say, if I have ever done any thing for them, or for their dear families or kindred, either in war or in peace, any where or upon any occasion, let them place it entirely to the calls of duty in the service of my dearly beloved country, for which I make no claim but that your generous reception this day has most amply repaid. My compensation, sir, for any sacrifices endured for a people who are all of them

If you read his speeches, you will find that he has dealt in arguments addressed to the understanding, not in declamation addressed to the passions. He has used persuasion, not invective; he has exerted the wisdom of a Nestor, not spent himself in fume and vapor, like an angry Thersites.

In early life, laying the foundation of his political faith in the dictates of reason and conscience, he has maintained it with an enviable independence of judgment and noble persistency of purpose. No abuse, and it has been heaped upon him without measure, no opposition, and he has encountered it at every stage of his advance, has deterred him from the timely assertion of his sentiments, or swerved him, for a single moment, from the original rectitude of his intentions. Calumny has only deepened the sincerity of his convictions, while persecution has doubly sanctified his principles. Relying upon the discernment of the people, he has trusted to his fidelity to their cause as his best means of success. While others, with more dazzling abilities, misled by the mectors of false ambition, have wrecked themselves amid wild theories and mad schemes, he has noiselessly followed the path of uprightness and consistency, which is the sure road to ultimate elevation. His prudence, his bitterest enemies confess, and in a single instance, which will be easily remembered, unanimously confided to his discretion a trust as important as was ever committed in this nation to the hands of a single man. Indeed, few persons have enjoyed such grand moral triumphs over their foes. Cast from a foreign mission by a factious Senate, the people chose him to conduct the deliberations of the very body which sought to cover him with disgrace. And not content with this, made him the successor of that bold and heroic old man who held the first place in their affections. These were achievements to which the victories of successful Generals furnish few parallels.

We speak thus because, assenting to the greater part of Mr. Van Buren's political creed, we have a high admiration of his character. His accession to the Presidency has justified the hopes of his warmest admirers. He has carried out, unflinchingly, the vital reforms indicated by his precursor in office. If nothing else, the message of the extra session would have won for his Administration unfading honor. It was a bold, great, patriotic step. It committed himself and his party to a set of political doctrines from which there was no retreat. It gave a direction to the legislation of the country, the blessed results of which will be felt in distant years.—*N. Y. Eve Post.*

#### TWENTY-ONE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The steamship Great Western arrived at New York at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, having made the trip from Bristol in about fourteen days and a half. She left Bristol on the afternoon of the 25th July, and brings advices from London to the evening of the 24th, Liverpool to the morning of the 24th, and Bristol to the 25th.

The English money market was much depressed. American State Stocks, had considerably improved. United States Banks shares sold for £15 6 on the 24th ult.

For about three weeks before the sailing of the Great Western, the weather had been unfavorable to the harvest, and a general advance in the prices of wheat and flour had been the consequence. Consols and Exchange Bills had for the same reason declined in London, but American state stocks were in improved demand, and considerable sales had been made of them. Pennsylvania were ten per cent. higher than they had been a month previous, being in extensive demand at \$34 a \$4. One million of Illinois six per cent. stock had been negotiated to one house by the Canal Commissioners of that State at \$5.

It is said that the Western has brought out considerable orders for Flour and Wheat.

The price of Cotton remained about the same, market dull.

EDWARD OXFORD, charged with high treason, in attempting to shoot the Queen, was acquitted on the ground of insanity. He will be confined in a lunatic Asylum.

The civil war in Spain is at an end, Cabrera having entered France. He was arrested by the French authorities soon after passing the frontier. Five thousand Carlist troops accompanied him.

Esparrero had quarrelled with the Queen, and was in disgrace. The Morning Chronicle of the 24th says: "The positive confirmation of the news received on Wednesday, of the rupture between Esparrero and the Queen Regent, had led to some excitement among the holders of Spanish Bonds." The origin of the quarrel was the refusal of Esparrero to sanction the new municipal law.

Lucien Bonaparte, Prince de Canino, a younger brother of Napoleon, died at Viterbo, near Rome, on the 27th June.

The Canada Government Bill having passed both houses of Parliament, received the Royal assent on the 24th ult.

The insurrection in Syria, against the authority of Mehmet Ali, proves to be a serious affair. The Pasha had ordered a fleet of ten sail to the cost.

The difficulties between Egypt and the Pasha were in a train of settlement.

The Commerce says, "It is determined that Prince Augustus, of Saxe Coburg, brother of the Duchess of Nemours, shall marry the Princess Clementine, (daughter of Louis Philippe.) The Prince is one year younger than his intended."

There is no news of importance from Algiers. "The Moniteur Parisien, of the 21st, published a despatch from Marshal Vallee, detailing the events of his late expedition, which he represents as having completely succeeded. On this despatch the journals before us make but a few comments.

The weekly average of letters which pass through the English post office, is 432, 083. By a new method adopted by the booksellers and others, of filling a penny envelop with advertisements, the public

can procure postage stamps for about half price, as it is an excellent and cheap mode of circulating advertisements, and it is conjectured that very soon large establishments will find it profitable to give away thousands of these advertising envelopes, by which Rowland Hill's postage scheme will be turned into an universal free postage!

Professor Espy has been delivering his lectures on the theory of storms at Liverpool, but, if we may judge from the papers, he met with a poor reception.

A REGENCY BILL.—Lord Melbourne, on the 31st ult., announced a message from the Queen, which the Lord Chancellor read to the Peers. "Victoria R. The uncertainty of human life, and a deep sense of duty to my people, render it incumbent on me to recommend to your consideration a contingency that may hereafter take place, and to make such provision as may in any event secure the exercise of the Royal authority. I shall be prepared to concur with you in such measures as may appear best to maintain, unimpaired, the power and dignity of the Throne, and thereby to strengthen those securities that protect the rights and liberties of my people."

The bill was read a first time, and at its second reading on the 20th ult., the Duke of Sussex made a long speech in explanation of the views on the subject. It is confidently expected that the bill will be carried through the two houses without any opposition.

It was ordered that the message be taken into consideration next day. In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell appeared at the bar with the same message, which the Speaker read to the Commons. Lord John Russell said it was intended to introduce a bill into the other House of Parliament, founded on the message which had just been read.

On the 16th ult. the Lord Chancellor introduced the Regency Bill into the House of Lords. He explained that the object of it was to provide for the possible contingency of the succession of a minor to the Crown. It is proposed that his Royal Highness Prince Albert shall be sole Regent, with only three restrictions on the exercise of the royal prerogative. These are, that the Royal assent shall not be given to any Act for altering the succession to the throne; for interfering with the uniformity of doctrine and discipline at present existing in the Established Church; or for diminishing the legal privileges of the Church of Scotland.

Lord Stanly's Irish Registration Bill has been postponed till the next session of Parliament.

#### FRANCE.

The French papers do not furnish us with any news of great importance.

The French Chambers were prorogued on the 15th ult. after a session commenced in much trouble, but terminated to the satisfaction of all, except the displaced Ministers and their adherents. The friends of M. Thiers loudly proclaim their admiration of his tact and success in the management of very difficult questions.

Sulphur Question.—In the Chamber of Peers M. Thiers has stated, that the mediation of France between England and Naples had been successful, and on the previous day the differences were finally concluded, and the arrangement received the signatures of the English and Neapolitan Ambassadors. By this arrangement, which is in the form of a new treaty, the sulphur trade is declared free, but a reasonable indemnity has been granted to laix & Co. The Company previous in the enjoyment of the monopoly. With this Treaty France was well satisfied, and she looked upon the ready acceptance of her mediation by Great Britain as a homage to French good faith and justice.

Journey of Cabrera to Paris.—On the 12th instant, Cabrera arrived at the Hotel Lion d'Or, in Limoges, accompanied by a Spaniard and two individuals of the gendarmerie. The fallen General appeared to be in very bad health, and could not move without being supported by two persons. It is said that he has received fourteen wounds, some of which are not yet healed. From Limoges, Cabrera set off for Paris, under the custody of a commissaire de police, but in that capital he was not soothed by so kind a reception as at Limoges, for having alighted at the Hotel Saxe, Rue Jacob, he was refused admittance, and had to proceed to the Hotel d'Orléans.

Cabrera was the last of Don Carlos' chiefs, who abandoned his cause. Arivalo, Zaccarias, Marraco, Palacias, Balmaseda, and others, had preceded him to France, or delivered themselves up to the general of the Queen. The latter was followed to Pau by 900 men, most of whom had belonged to the Valencian battalions, which were the terror of Huerto and Castile. Two French companies of the line escorted them into the interior of the country.

Cabrera left Paris on the 16th ult. for the Castle of Iñan, which is to be his residence for some time.

The last of the Carlist chiefs, Tristany, has arrived in France with fifteen hundred men.

#### SPAIN.

At length, Navarre, Aragon, and all the territory on the right of the Ebro, are free from the faction that has for so long distrusted them, and the very people in whom it was supposed Don Carlos' claims found the greatest support, are now the most formidable opponents of his party. Without arms, and without the aid of any military force, the Basques and Aragonese have repelled or made prisoners such Carlists as are presented themselves in their towns with the hope of deriving succour. This proves beyond doubt, that they fought for themselves, and not for Don Carlos, and that the unmolested enjoyment of their ancient institutions is all they care for.

#### THE EAST.

INSURRECTION IN SYRIA.—Accounts from Syria represent an insurrection against Mehemet Ali of a formidable character. A warlike people lying between Ibrahim Pacha and Egypt have risen in rebellion, and though differing among themselves in many respects, they have combined to shake off a yoke of despotism, the endurance of which was no longer possible.

THE subversives are now opening a very choice a-sortment of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, such as the following: Sup. and ex. sup. London cloths and cassimires; Beaver, double milled and pilot cloths; White, red and assorted flannels; Swan skins and domes; Rogers' patent flannel, warranted not to shrink in washing; Bath wool and common wool blankets; French, English, Swiss and American prints, in very great variety; French, German and English merinoes; Plaid and printed 3-4 and 6-4 merinoes, new style; Queen Victoria figured merinoes; Monsen de laines, the latest Paris style; Every variety of 4-4 linens, sheetings and lawns; Together with an extensive assortment of the usual style of Dry Goods, calculated for the market of Lexington and its vicinity; all to be disposed of for cash or undoubted paper.

DOREMUS, SUYDAM & NIXON.  
No 39 Nassau street, New York.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE "YANKEE DOODLE."

**A**T the solicitations of a highly respectable County Committee, and to meet the various devices of the enemy, we have consented to issue from the 15th of May until the Presidential election, a newspaper, which, by its cheapness and consequently its adaptability to all classes, we mean especially to those who cannot afford to take a large imperial sheet, or who do not desire to take one for a whole year. We therefore issue proposals for publishing weekly, on a medium sheet, a paper bearing the title of YANKEE DOODLE; which, as its title imports, is designed to awaken in the hearts of our country's defenders (the farmers) at a crisis like this, the inspiring associations connected with this National air, and cheer them on to do battle in defense of the same immutable principles for which our forefathers fought and conquered too, in the revolutionary struggle with Britain and her myrmidons. From 1776 to 1833—a period of seven years—"through gloom and glory," through defeat and victory, they never faltered, and Independence was the glorious consequence of their patriotic and persevering efforts. And from 1833, to 1840, another period of seven years (from the removal of the deposits to the termination of the Presidential campaign) the descendants of those sires will have no less distinguished themselves in a struggle with Bank power, and Bank oppression; and with one more rally,—one more onset! will have forever sealed their independence of Bank Domination, whose prerogatives are no less kingly, aristocratic, and insolent, than those of old Royal George himself.

"Yankee Doodle" will be almost entirely filled with original and editorial articles—brief, spirit-stirring; and to the point; and calculated to arouse and awaken attention to the importance of the present contest. The Whigs are every where marshalling their forces; establishing presses and clubs; and with the desperate resolution of men Determined to crush the administration, are howling the death knell of democracy.

W.M. F. TOD.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY.

**COPARTNERSHIP.**—The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of the Kentucky Steam Hat Factory from Wm. F. T. B., intend to continue the manufacturing of ALL KINDS OF HATS as usual. Being practical workmen, and having been employed in the establishment for a number of years, are consequently well acquainted with the wants of its customers, and they are determined that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to give satisfaction both as to the beauty and durability of their work. The fashionable public may rest assured that particular attention will be paid to them. Mr. Wm. F. T. B. having located himself at the East, has proffered his valuable services in apprising us of every change that may take place in the fashions, and of procuring the necessary Blocks &c.

Having a large and well assorted Stock on hand, they would offer them at wholesale or retail on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased in any section of the country.

TAYLOR & McLAUGHLIN.

Having an overplus of Finishing Blocks, Bowls and other tools in their line, they would offer them at reduced prices to the trade.

**WANTED.**—TWO BOYS, as apprentices to the above business, none need apply unless they can come well recommended.

T. & McL.

Lexington, June 18. 3m

NOTICE.

**H**E subscriber having sold out the Kentucky Steam Hat Factory to Messrs. TAYLOR & McLAUGHLIN, takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed on him. He solicits in behalf of his successors the continuance of their generous support and patronage, believing that their many facilities and great practical experience, with their assiduous attention to business, will not fail to meet the expectations of their customers.

W.M. F. TOD.

Having determined to throw our whole energies into this sheet, our democratic friends may rely on our making it, in every respect, enterprising, instructive, and effective. Our present imperial sheet will be laid aside until the middle of November; and the first number of the new paper will appear on Monday evening; 25th of May, handsomely printed, and ornamented with the Democratic coat-of-arm.

We have said that we should put by our present sheet until the middle of November; and we shall lay it aside just as the Methodist did his coat, his pious self-denial, even, no longer permitting an abstract principle of religion to weigh a feather against practical imposition; nor shall we, placed as a sentinel upon the watch-tower, look with cool philosophy or indifference upon that over-bearing, and almost universal insolence which has distinguished the Whig party, since their rowdy orgies at Columbus and Maysville. Let any man of reason, or of intelligence, read the account we this day re-published from the Maysville Monitor, of their proceedings in Maysville, and he will at once see to what means, and to what devices this party stoop to, resort, to lead captive the ignorant and the unwary; and, to the support of whom? To the support of a man, whose principles—if principle he has—are a perfect riddle; proven by his own letters, referred to by his Kentucky friends, to be a United States Bank man; proven his own letters referred to Mr. Rives of Virginia, an anti-United States Bank man; proven by his own letters referred to by his Northern friends, to be an Abolitionist; proven by his own letters, referred to by his Southern friends, an anti-Absolutionist; and now, actually in "keeping" of a Committee, who proclaim that he shall answer no questions propounded by friend or foe! If such a man, under such circumstances, can be foisted into the Presidential chair, to be used as a mere machine in binding our Government hand and foot, and placing it under the lawless and despotic subjection of irresponsible corporations—wielded in fact, in a great measure by Foreign Capitalists and Foreign enemies,—then, indeed, our hopes of the Republic are at an end! It was not for this, that Washington and his compatriots unsheathed their swords, and went forth to battle; it was not for this, that La Fayette, Kosciusko, and Pulaski, left the endearments of a home, for the dangers of the tented field in a far-off land; nor was it for this, that our fathers endured the most incredible hardships, tracking with their bleeding feet the wintry shores of the Delaware; and pouring out their blood like water on the heights of Bunker Hill, and the fields of Monmouth, Brandywine, and Trenton. Their glorious achievements were consecrated, not to the supremacy of Bank despotism, or Corporation dynasties, but to the cause of Freedom, of equal rights and equal privileges; to the establishment of a government, which, "like the dews of Heaven, should dispense its favors and its benefits, equally alike, among the poor as well as among the rich."

TERMS.—The "YANKEE DOODLE," will be published on a medium sheet, every Monday evening, at the low rate of seventy-five cents from the 25th of May until the 1st of November; thirty-seven and a half cents payable on the reception of the first No., and the like amount on the 15th of August. Democratic Post Masters, and others of our prominent political friends will please act as agents in procuring subscribers, and also send us the names of responsible men in the neighborhood who would be likely to take it, that we may send them the first No., for inspection and perusal—intending to strike off an edition of 2,000 copies.

GEO. J. TROTTER.

P. S. The terms above mentioned (viz 27½ cts to the 8th of August, and 37½ to the 1st of November,) are intended to apply to subscribers living in the town or county; those living out of the county, 75 cents in advance. But those who wish to take it only for one half the time, can do so by the payment of 37½ cts.

THE GREAT WESTERN.

*Liberty, the Constitution,—Union—The principles of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson.*

**T**HIS PAPER is now in publication, it is devoted to the glorious cause of Democracy, and with the liberal aid of the people and the blessings of Providence, our standard will never be prostrated, or our flag furled to the foul and corrupt powers of Federalism. Humbly, but earnestly, laboring for the success and eternal perpetuation of those great principles upon which alone, depend the liberty, happiness and prosperity of the people and the salvation of our beloved Union, the Editor confidently appeals to the friends of Democracy to sustain him in the stand which he has thus taken, in the very midst of the battle fury of Federal Abolitionism, which is threatening to spread ruin and desolation over the South.

The Great Western is published weekly, on a large sheet, and will contain all the general intelligence of the day, both at home and abroad. It is designed to make this paper every way suitable and acceptable to the people of the country, and being located at New Orleans, the great commercial Emporium of the South and West, it will be found a most useful paper to every citizen in the up country, as it will contain all the commercial information which they may desire. Such a paper is greatly needed in New Orleans, as all those which are now published here seem to be particularly designed for the use of merchants alone, we propose and are now endeavoring to supply this deficiency, in short, we are determined to make our journal, truly The Great Western, and just such a newspaper as every individual, residing in the great Valley of the Mississippi and its tributary streams, can desire or wish for, who may feel an interest in the news from New Orleans as well as from all other quarters of the country.

TERMS of subscription, \$5 a year in advance. Any gentleman who may procure us five subscribers, shall receive The Great Western free of charge.

EDWARD DELONY, Editor.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY.

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!



SALVAGE AUCTION

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

PETERS' PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.